

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall vote No. 338, on approval of H. Res 310, providing for the consideration of H.R. 2211, the "Ready to Teach Act." Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on H. Res 310.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE VIETNAM VETERANS OF AMERICA, QUEENS CHAPTER #32 ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEDICATION OF 76TH AVENUE IN GLENDALE, NEW YORK AS "VIETNAM VETERANS LANE"

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the veterans of the Vietnam War and to honor in particular the members of the Queens Chapter #32 of the Vietnam Veterans of America. All of us owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to the Americans who served abroad in the armed forces during our nation's longest and perhaps most difficult military conflict. I am pleased to recognize the service to our country of all the members of Queens Chapter #32 of the Vietnam Veterans of America and of its President, Pastor Toro, Jr.

This month, in recognition of their service to our nation and to our city, the Queens Chapter #32 of the Vietnam Veterans of America is being honored by the rededication of a portion of 76th Avenue as "Vietnam Veterans Lane." This thoroughfare, located between Woodhaven Boulevard and 88th Street in the Glendale neighborhood of the Borough of Queens in New York City, is the permanent location of Queens Chapter #32 of the Vietnam Veterans of America. The members of the Queens Chapter #32 have truly earned our gratitude, admiration, and appreciation.

At the dedication ceremony for Vietnam Veterans Lane, the "Order of the Silver Rose" will be presented to several Chapter members who have suffered from a multitude of illnesses and symptoms associated with exposure to "Agent Orange." These veterans continue to pay a price for their willingness to serve our country, and it is only fitting that we acknowledge their sacrifice on behalf of all of us.

Although it has been just over three decades since our troops engaged in active combat in Vietnam, we will never forget the bravery of all those who served and the ultimate sacrifice of the more than 58,000 military personnel who gave their lives in service to their country.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me honoring the veterans of the Vietnam War. It is a fitting tribute that New York City is naming a street in honor of those who served in Vietnam.

CONGRATULATIONS TO TAIWAN

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, Taiwan President Chen Shui-bian recently celebrated his third anniversary in office. He has done many good things for his country and strengthened Taiwan's ties with America.

Taiwan has been very cooperative with the United States in our global war against terrorism, and Taiwan has pledged assistance to post-war Iraq. In addition, Taiwan has provided medical assistance and humanitarian aid to a number of African nations.

We hope Taiwan will continue to prosper in the future. We are glad to hear that Taiwan has been declared SARS free and it is now safe to travel to Taiwan and other parts of Asia.

We also hope that the United States will soon increase trade opportunities with Taiwan by launching negotiations on a free trade agreement.

Congratulations, President Chen.

TRIBUTE TO DEPUTY CHIEF MICHAEL J. SIKA

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to an exceptional individual, Michael J. Sika, who was officially sworn in as Deputy Chief of Detectives for the Passaic County prosecutor's Office on Wednesday, July 2, 2003.

For the past 22 years, Deputy Chief Sika has devoted himself to ensuring the safety of the people of New Jersey. It is only fitting that he be honored, in this, the permanent record of the greatest freely elected body on earth.

Michael Sika began his career in law enforcement in 1981 as a New Jersey State S.P.C.A. Officer. In 1983, he was promoted to Sergeant and assigned to the Special Investigations in the Severe Cruelty to Animals Unit where he and his unit targeted pit bull fighting and cock fighting matches.

It was only four short years later that Michael began working as a Passaic County Investigator in the Prosecutor's Office. In addition to his duties in the Juvenile Court Unit, the Court Squad / Extraditions Unit and the Environmental Prosecutor's Unit, Michael began to augment his previous training in Title

4—Statutes, Arrest, Search & Seizure and Firearms, by attending the Division of Criminal Justice Training Academy where he received the Academic Excellence Award.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps most impressive is the work that Michael has done since his 1992 promotion to the position of Sergeant in charge of the Environmental Crimes Unit. During his eleven year tenure with the Environmental Crimes Unit, Michael worked with Federal, State, and Local authorities in the investigations of over 300 cases involving hazardous waste. He attended numerous courses in Explosives, Weapons of Mass Destruction, and Haz-Mat Techniques, and he has served as a Certified Instructor in Firearms and Environmental Crimes at the Passaic Police Academy since 1994.

In September 2002, Michael Sika was promoted to the rank of Captain and assigned as the Commander of the newly formed Passaic County narcotics Task Force. Less than a year later, he was promoted to Acting Deputy Chief, and was subsequently reassigned to assist Chief Glenn Brown in the reorganization of the Investigators' Staff of the Prosecutor's Office.

Mr. Speaker, the job of a United States congressman involves so much that is rewarding, yet nothing compares to recognizing the accomplishments of such an outstanding individual. Deputy chief Michael Sika's long history of service to the people of Passaic County, and his commitment to educating those that choose to follow in his footsteps is beyond compare.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join our colleagues, the Passaic County Prosecutor's Office and me in recognizing the invaluable service of Deputy Chief Michael J. Sika.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TRENT FRANKS

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, June 25, I attended the funeral of the Honorable Bob Stump in Phoenix, Arizona and missed votes on the following measures:

S. 858—To extend the Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission, and for other purposes (#312). Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

H.R. 2474—To require that funds made available for fiscal years 2003 and 2004 for the Bill Emerson and Mickey Leland Hunger Fellowships be administered through the Congressional Hunger Center (#313). Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

H.J. Res. 40—To recognize the important service to the Nation provided by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Department of Agriculture on the occasion of its 50th anniversary (#314). Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

H. Con. Res. 49—To express the sense of the Congress that the sharp escalation of anti-

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Semitic violence within many participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) is of profound concern and efforts should be undertaken to prevent future occurrences (#315). Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

H. Res. 199—To call on the Government of the People's Republic of China immediately and unconditionally to release Dr. Yang Jianli, calling on the President of the United States to continue working on behalf of Dr. Yang Jianli for his release, and for other purposes (#316). Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

H. Res. 294—To condemn the terrorism inflicted on Israel since the Aqaba Summit and expressing solidarity with the Israeli people in their fight against terrorism (#317). Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

THE STATE OF AFRICA: THE BENEFITS OF THE AFRICAN GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY ACT—NEXT STEPS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) has been in effect for over 2½ years. It was implemented on October 2, 2000.

At present, 38 sub-Saharan African countries are designated as eligible under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA); however, implementation of trade benefits for two of these countries, Democratic Republic of Congo and the Gambia, is not final. Two other countries achieved eligibility on January 1, 2003, Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone. (The attachment lists the eligible 38 countries.)

To date, small countries near South Africa have been the most successful users of the program so far—Lesotho and Swaziland have tripled exports to the United States since 1999. Lesotho's exports to the United States, for example, are up from \$110 million to \$321 million in 2002. In practical terms, these sales have created 15,000 jobs. Farther north, export growth has been strong in Kenya—whose government believes AGOA has created 150,000 local jobs. South Africa is now an auto exporter, shipping 17,000 cars to the United States in the first 10 months of 2002.

Additionally, 19 AGOA countries have met the additional requirements to receive duty-free and quota-free treatment for exports of their apparel and textiles products. Seventeen of the 19 countries have qualified for the provisions for less-developed countries, which allows the use of non-U.S. and non-AGOA fabric through September 30, 2004 (only Mauritius and South Africa are not eligible).

AGOA's sectoral effects to date have been most evident in the textiles and apparel sector. In 3 years, AGOA textile and apparel exports to the United States have doubled, rising from \$570 million in 1999 to \$1.1 billion for 2002. This total comprises 9 percent of all AGOA exports. AGOA exports now comprise approximately 2 percent of all U.S. textile and apparel imports—a 100 percent increase from 2000, when AGOA took effect. Africa's 92 percent export growth rate in textile and apparel products is 10 times that for China, Latin America, Europe and other major textile and apparel exporters.

Energy-related exports from AGOA countries continue to predominate; however, their overall share is declining, e.g., down to 76 percent of AGOA imports in 2002, from 83 percent in 2001. Additionally, the reason for the decline is not because energy exports from AGOA countries have dropped, but rather other imports have increased. For example, AGOA imports of transportation equipment were 4 percent of all AGOA imports in 2001, but those imports grew by 81 percent and are now 6 percent of all imports under AGOA.

Not all African countries have participated fully and equally in AGOA's remarkable early record of success. Progress has been less evident for Tanzania, Ethiopia and much of West Africa. Moreover, despite the success in textiles and apparel, overall U.S. imports from Africa dropped by \$3.4 billion, or about 25 percent, last year. This is because most African countries still rely on natural resources (especially oil, diamonds and precious metals) whose prices are volatile. Higher light-manufactured exports were thus offset by lower prices for oil and natural gas early in 2002, which cut Africa's energy export revenue by about \$4 billion, while South Africa saw a \$400 million decline in exports of platinum, palladium and rhodium.

More serious in the long term is that AGOA benefits are limited in agriculture. Here, largely due to lower coffee and cocoa prices, Africa's exports are down by 4.5 percent (or \$25 million) since 1999. EU and American subsidies also probably hamper African farmers trying to diversify out of tropical commodities. However, AGOA does seem to be helping Africa export value-added agricultural products; while preserved fruits, vegetables and juices are still a small percentage of Africa's total farm exports, they are up from \$22 million to \$39 million since 1999, with South Africa the leading supplier.

To ensure that AGOA's early successes continue, it needs to be updated, extended and expanded to meet the current and future challenges in the U.S.-Africa trading relationship. Key issues that need to be addressed include the following:

The more liberal apparel benefits for least-developed AGOA countries are set to expire in 2004, just as worldwide quotas will be eliminated. (Currently, least-developed AGOA beneficiaries can use third country fabric in qualifying apparel. This flexibility was necessary because few of these countries have fabric-making capacity.)

I propose to extend LDC benefits for a short period of time, while creating incentives for LDC countries to develop fabric-making capacity. All AGOA benefits (apparel and otherwise) expire in 2008. The President has already indicated he will support an extension of the overall program beyond 2008. I propose to make AGOA benefits permanent. Sub-Saharan Africa has a tremendous amount of opportunity to export agricultural products. Unfortunately, many of the products do not meet U.S. sanitary/phytosanitary requirements. Currently, there are only about three USDA personnel (APHIS workers) providing technical assistance to the Africans to meet U.S. standards. Include a provision providing substantially more technical assistance for development of the agricultural sector.

The AGOA apparel rules of origin (yarn forward requirements, very specific rules on findings, trimmings, etc.) are fairly onerous, and in

many cases, make little commercial sense. Streamline the rules of origin.

The United States is currently a party to dozens of international tax treaties with other countries. These treaties prevent double taxation for U.S. firms operating abroad, and include transparency requirements for other countries' systems of taxation.

Include a provision encouraging the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate tax treaties with appropriate AGOA countries.

HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis epidemics continue to plague the continent. Include a provision to provide tax credits to U.S. firms with operations in AGOA countries when they make cash contributions to the global fund to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.

The main deterrent to African investment is the lack of infrastructure in AGOA countries. Find a way to increase development in this area—perhaps through OPIC or the World Bank/IMF. There are several areas where Congress can clarify its intent. An AGOA III bill would be a natural venue to address these issues.

Imports under AGOA have been a significant share of all U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa. In 2001, AGOA imports were \$8.2 billion, or 39 percent of the total U.S. imports from sub-Saharan Africa of \$21 billion. In 2002, AGOA imports rose to \$9 billion, or 49 percent of the total U.S. imports of \$18.2 billion from the region.

Since petroleum imports are by far the major imports under AGOA, Nigeria, a leading oil producer, is the major import supplier under AGOA. Nigeria supplied 60 percent of AGOA imports in 2002, and together with South Africa (15 percent) and Gabon (13 percent), accounted for 88 percent of all AGOA imports last year. In comparison, 14 AGOA-eligible countries accounted for less than 1 percent of AGOA imports, and of those, 5 did not ship anything.

In 2002, the 107th Congress approved several amendments to the AGOA in the Trade Act of 2002. These amendments are commonly called AGOA II. They include doubling the cap for apparel assembled in an AGOA country from fabric made in an AGOA country to 7 percent of overall imports over an 8-year period (by 2008). However, the cap under the special rule for lesser-developed countries was left unchanged. They allowed Namibia and Botswana to qualify for the special rule for less-developed countries, even though their per capita incomes exceed the limit set under AGOA. They clarified that AGOA benefits be given to "knit-to-shape" articles, garments cut in both the United States and an AGOA beneficiary country ("hybrid cutting"), and merino wool sweaters knit in AGOA beneficiary countries. They authorized \$9.5 million to the Customs Service for textile transshipment enforcement, and broadened trade adjustment assistance to cover production shifts to an AGOA beneficiary country.

The United States and five southern African countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland) are scheduled to begin free trade agreement (FTA) negotiations in late May. Preliminary discussions have focused on the negotiation's timetable and framework. Once begun, FTA negotiating rounds are expected to occur every 7 weeks with the target completion date set for the end of 2004. USTR notified Congress of its intent

to enter into these negotiations in November 2002. Since this will be the United States' first FTA in sub-Saharan Africa, other AGOA countries will be watching the process closely to determine how they might take advantage of such an opportunity in the future.

USTR appears to understand that a more "developmental" approach needs to be taken with the SACU FTA. Specifically, USTR has told Congressional staff that they: (1) recognize the need for asymmetrical treatment, i.e., treating Botswana, Swaziland, Namibia and, particularly, Lesotho (an LLDC country) differently than South Africa; and (2) will strive to provide sufficient technical assistance to help these countries eventually become full FTA trading partners. An initial \$2 million in U.S. funds has already been set aside for new trade capacity building initiatives related to the FTA. USTR believes they can attain these goals even while addressing U.S. industries' interests.

SACU is the largest U.S. export market in sub-Saharan Africa. U.S. exports to SACU totaled more than \$3.1 billion in 2001—most to South Africa (\$3 billion). Leading U.S. sales to the region include machinery, vehicles, aircraft, medical instruments, plastics, chemicals, cereals, pharmaceuticals and wood and paper products. U.S. foreign direct investment in the SACU countries totaled \$2.8 billion in 2000, largely in manufacturing, wholesaling and services.

The five SACU countries are leading beneficiaries of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). The SACU countries were the top U.S. supplier of non-fuel goods under AGOA in 2001, accounting for more than a quarter of U.S. non-fuel imports from eligible sub-Saharan African countries. (Since oil exports boost the export numbers for many African countries, one needs to look at non-fuel exports to assess the benefit of AGOA.) Between 2000 and 2001, total U.S. non-fuel AGOA goods from South Africa grew by more than 30 percent, from Lesotho by 53 percent, and from Swaziland by 50 percent. Increases were seen in the textile and apparel, transportation equipment and agriculture sectors. As a result of AGOA, Namibia received a multi-million investment in an integrated textile and clothing production complex, and negotiations are under way for two additional factories.

ELIGIBLE AGOA COUNTRIES

(1) Benin, (2) Botswana*, (3) Cameroon*, (4) Cape Verde*, (5) Central African Republic, (6) Chad, (7) Congo, (8) Côte d'Ivoire, (9) Democratic Republic of Congo, (10) Djibouti, (11) Eritrea, (12) Ethiopia*, (13) Gabonese Republic, (14) The Gambia, (15) Ghana*, (16) Guinea, (17) Guinea-Bissau, (18) Kenya*, (19) Lesotho*, (20) Madagascar*, (21) Malawi*, (22) Mali, (23) Mauritania, (24) Mauritius*, (25) Mozambique*, (26) Namibia*, (27) Niger, (28) Nigeria, (29) Rwanda*, (30) Sao Tome and Principe, (31) Senegal*, (32) Seychelles, (33) Sierra Leone, (34) South Africa*, (35) Swaziland*, (36) Tanzania*, (37) Uganda*, (38) Zambia*. (*Countries eligible for apparel provision.)

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF GLENN L. BROWN

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the work of an outstanding individual, Chief Glenn L. Brown, who was officially sworn in as Chief of Detectives for the Passaic County Prosecutor's Office on Wednesday, July 2, 2003.

Chief Brown has dedicated the past 27 years to tirelessly serving the people of Passaic County. It is only fitting that he be honored, in this, the permanent record of the greatest freely elected body on earth.

Glenn Brown began what would become a distinguished career in public safety in 1980 when he was appointed to the Paterson Fire Department. His dedication and valor was widely noted and, during his tenure with the Fire Department, he received numerous citations from the NJ State FMBA, the American Legion, FMBA #2, Firehouse Magazine, former Mayor of Paterson Frank X. Graves, and the Paterson City Council.

In 1989, Chief Brown was appointed to the Passaic County Prosecutor's Office where he was initially assigned to the Narcotics Task Force. In 1992, he was promoted to Senior Investigator and reassigned to the Arson Section of the Major Crimes Unit where he undertook the training of all County Arson Investigators. It was while working in this capacity that Chief Brown helped to establish the Red CAP Program which significantly reduced the number of fires in vacant buildings in the city of Paterson. Largely due to the success of this program, the Passaic County Arson Unit was officially named Arson Unit of the Year in 1998.

As a Senior Investigator within the Major Crimes Unit, Chief Brown was frequently placed in charge of handling Special Investigations and assisting the Sheriff's Department Bomb Squad. He was promoted to Sergeant in 1997, at which point he formally took charge of the Unit. Three years later, Chief Brown was promoted to Lieutenant, becoming second in command of the Major Crimes Unit.

In September 2002, then Lieutenant Brown was promoted to Deputy Chief of Detectives and placed in command of the Passaic County Prosecutor's investigative staff. A mere eight months later he became Acting Chief of Detectives where his first task was to reorganize the Prosecutor's Office investigative staff.

Mr. Speaker, the job of a United States Congressman involves so much that is rewarding, yet nothing compares to recognizing individuals who have devoted themselves to serving the special needs of the people in their community. Chief Brown's long history of leadership and service to the people of Paterson and Passaic County is unparalleled.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join our colleagues, the Passaic County Prosecutor's Office and me in recognizing the invaluable service of Chief Glenn L. Brown.0.1.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT J. GRAVES ON HIS 90TH BIRTHDAY

HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. DOOLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Robert J. Graves, who will be celebrating his 90th birthday on July 17th of this year. As a leader in the agriculture industry for over half a century and a veteran of World War II, Mr. Graves has served both his country and community with inspiring dedication.

Robert Jackson Graves was born in 1913 in Manhattan, Kansas, the first of five children. In 1935, Mr. Graves graduated from the University of Maryland at College Park with a BA in Agriculture Economics. After graduation, Mr. Graves took a job at the U.S. Department of Agriculture as a Regional Director for Marketing Administration.

After a few short years with the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Graves went to serve our country in World War II. When a tropical disease forced his return to the states, Mr. Graves continued to serve our country by working in procurement and supply for the U.S. Navy while stationed in Philadelphia and Washington, D.C.

After the war, Mr. Graves' work endeavors brought him to California's San Joaquin Valley, where, as a contractor, he supervised the building of a number of migrant farmworker camps. It was in the San Joaquin Valley that he found success as an entrepreneur, starting the Real Fresh Milk Company, which utilized a patented process developed by his father. The company produced a line of innovative dairy products, and it was his efforts to market globally that made his fresh milk a highly coveted commodity on military bases throughout Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

Mr. Graves continued to contribute to the growth and development of the United States food industry through his extensive involvement with the National Food Processors Association, where he served on the Board of Directors for six years, chaired the Public Affairs Council, and served as Director of the National Food Laboratory Inc.

Mr. Graves has remained involved with California agriculture over the past thirty years through his association with the walnut industry. He has held many prestigious posts in this capacity, serving as a member of the Sun-Diamond Growers board of directors for 24 years before he retired in 2000. During this time he also served as a member of the Federal Walnut Marketing Board, and he currently serves as the alternate director of the California Walnut Marketing Association.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Graves has served his country and his community with pride and determination. I ask my colleagues to join me today in congratulating Robert J. Graves as he celebrates his 90th birthday.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MARILYN N. MUSGRAVE

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mrs. MUSGRAVE. Mr. Speaker, if I had been present during the vote on the Intelligence Authorization Act of 2004, I would have voted "yea."

TRIBUTE TO MR. SELVIN J. WHITE, SR. AND MRS. JEANNE A. WHITE

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the life of a couple who I am proud to call my friends. Mr. Selvin J. White, Sr. and Mrs. Jeanne A. White celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on July 5, 2003, at the Spain Restaurant in Newark, New Jersey.

For the past fifty years, Mr. and Mrs. White have wholeheartedly committed themselves to serving the families of the city of Newark, New Jersey. It is only fitting that, upon the auspicious occasion of their 50th Wedding Anniversary, they be honored, in this, the permanent record of the greatest freely elected body on earth.

Selvin and Jeanne White first met at a Newark family gathering in January 1951. They were married two years later, in July 1953. From the very beginning of their marriage, Selvin and Jeanne dedicated much of their time and energy to serving the members of their community.

Jeanne, a graduate from the Newark State Teachers College with a B.S. in Elementary Education, began teaching Special Education/Hard of Hearing students in Elizabeth in 1953. Her devotion to the students whom she taught has always been self-evident, though perhaps never more so than in her decision to remain in the classroom even after receiving her Master of Arts Degree and Doctoral Equivalency Degree in School Administration and Supervision from the prestigious Seton Hall University. The leadership, compassion, and love that she has shared has made a lasting impression on the lives of all how have had the pleasure of knowing her.

Like his wife, Selvin has been extremely active in the city of Newark and its environs. A Deacon at the First Mt. Zion Baptist Church for almost 30 years. Selvin and his wife have worked tirelessly to improve the social and academic possibilities available to the city's youth. The Newark Chancellor Avenue School Youth Organization, the Newark South Ward Little League, the Newark Chancellor Avenue School Parent Teacher Association, and the Weequahic High School Parent Teacher Association are just a few of the numerous organizations with which they have been involved. Most recently, they have worked to establish and ensure the continuation of the First Mount Zion Baptist Church Scholarship Fund to help assist youth in the congregation attend college.

Mr. Speaker, the job of a United States Congressman involves so much that is re-

warding, yet nothing compares to recognizing two individuals who have so generously given of themselves to the community in which they live. Selvin and Jeanne's long history of leadership, compassion, and service to the people of Newark is unparalleled. Many Newark families owe them a debt of gratitude.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join our colleagues, their only son, Selvin J. White, Jr., the members of the White family, and me in recognizing the invaluable service of Selvin J. White, Sr. and Jeanne A. White.

RECOGNIZING THE EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PEOPLE OF TAIWAN

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to welcome the much-anticipated announcement made by the World Health Organization, WHO, on July 5th that the country of Taiwan has been removed from the list of areas still at risk of further transmission of the disastrous epidemic known as SARS.

My sympathies are extended to the citizens of Taiwan whose lives have been transformed in recent months by the fear, devastation and uncertainty that has been instilled in those regions where the SARS virus has laid its insidious roots. I admire the will and determination of the Taiwanese people who have responded to loss of life, economic instability, and a strained health system with an admirable show of strength and national unity.

Although we are optimistic that a resurgence of such fearful outbreaks will never occur again, it is important that we gain valuable lessons from the SARS epidemic in a global context. I anticipate that the WHO will abide by the resolution on SARS passed by the World Health Assembly on May 28, 2003 to continue cooperating closely with Taiwan.

The global disease prevention network has proven to be a forceful unit in combating and curbing health threats and its devastating effects. I trust that after Taiwan's ordeal through SARS, the WHO will invite Taiwan to join this cohesive body in order to strengthen and invigorate this task force in preparation for future exigency.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the people of Taiwan for their extraordinary resilience in battling an epidemic that has brought distress and anguish to many parts of the world.

TRIBUTE TO THE U.S. VETERANS OF TEMPLE SHOLOM

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the great service and patriotism demonstrated by the members of the congregation of Temple Sholom in Cedar Grove, New Jersey who so valiantly served and fought on behalf of the American people. On Friday, May 23, 2003, at the Sabbath eve

service, the Brotherhood of Temple Sholom commenced the celebration of Memorial Day Weekend by honoring those members of its congregation who are veterans of the armed forces of the United States of America.

As a veteran of the United States Army and the Army Reserve, I am honored to join the Brotherhood of Temple Sholom in paying tribute to the great dedication and loyalty that these men have demonstrated for their country. In giving so generously of themselves, they have ensured the safety of our country, while defending the human right to justice, freedom, and peace throughout the world. Their selfless and unquestioning commitment to promoting the tenets of liberty and democracy on which our country is founded deserves an expression of our esteem.

I believe it is only fitting that each of these men and their contributions to the United States of America be saluted, in this, the permanent record of the greatest freely elected body on earth.

The members of the congregation of Temple Sholom who served on active duty in the armed forces of the United States are: Marcel Bollag, 2nd Lieutenant, United States Army, WWII; Samuel Brummer, Pfc., United States Army, WWII; Norman Cohen, Pfc., United States Army; Charlie Dryfoos, SP 3, United States Army, WWII; Stuart J. Freedman, Captain, United States Army; Jerome Gold, Chief Warrant Officer, United States Army, WWII, 1941-1945; Jerome Goodman, Corporal, United States Army, WWII; Irving Greenberg, Corporal, United States Army, 1946-1948; Martin M. Gross, Lieutenant, United States Army, WWII; Dr. Richard Kaiser, Lieutenant Commander, United States Navy, 1971-1973; Arthur Kleinberg, Pfc., United States Army, Korean War, 1954-1955; Arthur Kolodkin, Corporal, United States Army, Korean War; Arthur Krupp, Corporal, United States Army, WWII, 1942-1946; Philip Kupchik, Sergeant, United States Army, WWII; Irving Levinson, Tech 2nd Grade, United States Army, WWII; Ed Maged, Pfc., United States Air Force, 1944-1946; Jerry Marks, SP 4, United States Army, Korean War; Joe Nadler, Sergeant, United States Army, Korean War, 1954-1956; David Neumann, Sergeant, United States Army, WWII; Ashley Paston, Pfc., United States Army, WWII, 1944-1945; Rabbi Norman R. Patz, Chaplain, United States Navy, 1965-1967; Alan Reifenberg Corporal, United States Marine Corps, currently serving in Iraq; Ray Rowen, Pfc., United States Army, WWII, Korean War; Stanley Scheiner, Sergeant, United States Army, 1956-1958; Stanley Sigman, Sergeant, United States Army Air Corps, WWII; Stanley Silverman, Lieutenant, United States Navy Air Corps, WWII, 1942-1946; Stephen Sobel, 1st Lieutenant, United States Air Force, 1958-1960; Carl Solomon, Ordnance Officer, United States Army, Korean War, 1952-1954; Ben Steinberg, Pfc., United States Army, WWII; Bernard Sterling, 1st Lieutenant, United States Army, WWII; Lee Wasserman, Corporal, United States Army, WWII; Morris Wishnack, United States Army, 1957, 1961-1962; Peter Wolff, Pfc., United States Army, WWII; and Hersch Zitt, United States Army Air Corps, WWII.

The job of a United States Congressman involves so much that is rewarding, yet nothing compares to learning about and recognizing the sacrifices and patriotism of this country's veterans.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join our colleagues, the Brotherhood of Temple Shalom, and me in recognizing the outstanding and invaluable efforts of these brave men.

TRIBUTE TO WILMINGTON TRUST
COMPANY, 100 YEARS OF BUSI-
NESS

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, It is with great pleasure that I rise today to honor and pay tribute to a leader in the business and banking community—Wilmington Trust Company, one of the nation's principal providers of wealth advisory, banking, and corporate client services. Wilmington Trust is celebrating 100 years of business, a milestone few companies manage to achieve. This company has proved outstanding over the years and on behalf of myself and the citizens of the First State, I would like to congratulate Wilmington Trust on all of their accomplishments in the past 100 years and offer it continued success in the many years to come.

Today, I recognize Wilmington Trust for their accomplishments in the State of Delaware as well as the rest of the nation. Serving clients in 60 countries demonstrates their strong loyalty and support from all their customers.

Family, friends, and fellow Delawareans can now take a moment to truly appreciate everything Wilmington Trust has offered to the community. One hundred years ago, T. Coleman duPont recognized the need for secure financial resources in Delaware's growing business sector. The company has never had an unprofitable year and is currently only one of 159 public companies to have increased its dividend for over 20 consecutive years.

July 8, 1903, marks the first day for the banking, trust, and safe deposit company, originally run out of the dining room of a private residence. Mr. duPont served with remarkable vision as President and Chairman of the company from 1903–1912. After being with Wilmington Trust for over 30 years, Robert V.A. Harra, Jr. was elected President in 1996 and is currently continuing at this position. The current Chairman, Ted T. Cecala, was elected in 1996 and has worked for Wilmington Trust for over 20 years.

This centennial celebration signifies 100 years of service, growth, and commitment to the company's founding principles of integrity, stability, continuity, independence, and excellence. These core beliefs will help form the foundation for Wilmington Trust's promising future.

Wilmington Trust's accomplishments and contributions cannot be commended enough. As the company celebrates their diamond anniversary, we can be sure their contributions will continue for many years. Their commitment to serving the community has earned Wilmington Trust a permanent place in Delaware's history.

TRIBUTE TO LLOYD GAYLES
REESE

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the life of an outstanding individual, Mr. Lloyd Gayles Reese of Paterson, NJ, who sadly passed away earlier this week. It is only fitting that his legacy be immortalized in this, the permanent record of the greatest freely elected body on earth.

Lloyd began his life's journey on January 22, 1938. Born the second son of Theodore and Cornelia Gayles Reese, Lloyd spent his formative years in Westfield, AL. Already known for its production of steel and the baseball legend, Willie Mays, Westfield would also become known for producing a musical legend as well. Whether through vocal talent or mastering an instrument, the entire Reese family was musically blessed.

During his grade school and high school years Lloyd was devoted to playing the piano. Upon graduating high school, he was offered several college scholarships for his musical talent. Choosing to attend Miles College in Birmingham to be close to his family proved to be a wise choice for Lloyd. While at Miles, his self-composed songs and lyrics gained national attention upon being published in a national anthology of college poems.

Lloyd's musical talent was discovered by the late Dorothy Love Coates who witnessed his abilities at the Municipal Auditorium in Birmingham. She quickly hired Lloyd to travel with the "Original Gospel Harmonettes." His career with the group was abrupt, however, as Lloyd was drafted to serve in the Army.

Service to his country did not deter Lloyd's passion and dedication to music. He formed "The Originals," a singing group at the Dugway Proving Ground Army Post, in Utah, where Lloyd was stationed. The group was so popular that they participated in All-Army concerts.

Upon receiving an honorable discharge from the Army, Lloyd came to my hometown of Paterson, NJ. Upon his arrival, he became the choir director for the Solid Rock Baptist Church. Lloyd's dedication and talent with the choir led to their recording on the Verve-MGM label. This was only the beginning of many records for Lloyd. Throughout his professional career, he enjoyed such hits as "Until we Meet Again" and "Spread a Little Sunshine." Due to the success of his musical endeavors, Lloyd was able to perform on the great stages in America, including Radio City Music Hall, in New York City.

Lloyd returned to focusing on choir performances after the passing of his oldest brother Theodore Reese, Jr. He began working with the United Presbyterian Church and the Community Baptist Church of Love, both in Paterson. In addition he joined the William Paterson College community as the Choir Director.

"Professor Reese" spent his life devoted to his talent and his family. The legacy he leaves us with, should remind us all to be true to our talents and our loved ones. Lloyd has left an indelible mark on everyone who has heard and experienced his music.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Lloyd's family and friends, the Com-

munity Baptist Church of Love, City of Paterson and all who have been touched by Lloyd Gayles Reese in recognizing the life of a great man.

A TRIBUTE TO MAJOR JAMES
EWALD

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay special tribute to Major James Ewald for his faithful service to his country and his bold display of courage during the events unfolding on April 8, 2003.

Major James Ewald joined the Air Force on January 15, 1989 and served on active duty until July 1, 1998 when he joined the Michigan Air National Guard's 110th Fighter Wing. Since his transfer to the 110th, Major Ewald has deployed with the unit to numerous state-side training exercises and recently returned from a 4-month tour of duty in Kuwait. While serving in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom, he flew over 30 combat sorties. One such flight occurred on April 8, 2003, when Major Ewald's aircraft was struck by an Iraqi surface-to-air missile, rendering his craft only marginally flyable. Major Ewald flew the wounded-bird for 12 minutes before ejecting. He then evaded capture by masking his presence in thick foliage while awaiting his rescue.

I commend Major Ewald for his extreme devotion to his country. He responded to his country's call of duty, giving of himself for the causes of liberty, justice, and peace. His dedication and sacrifice for his country serves as a shining example to all Americans.

On behalf of the 4th Congressional District of Michigan, I am truly honored to have the opportunity to acknowledge Major Ewald and welcome him home. The United States is deeply indebted to him for all of his efforts and commitment.

As family and friends gather with Major Ewald today, please allow me to join in thanking him for his patriotism, selflessness, and heroic efforts in protecting America's freedom.

TRIBUTE TO MS. GEORGETTE
HAUSER

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the work of a woman I am proud to represent in the United States Congress, Ms. Georgette Hauser. Georgette was honored on Sunday, April 27, 2003, for her 35 years of dedicated service at the Memorial Day Nursery School in my hometown of Paterson, New Jersey.

It is only fitting that she be honored, in this, the permanent record of the greatest freely elected body on earth, for she has a long history of caring, leadership, and commitment to the children of the Silk City.

Her intense involvement in the Memorial Day Nursery began when Georgette served as a board member. After witnessing the needs

of the children in the program she became a volunteer administrator for the non-profit school. Her first hand experience with the important role the nursery had in the Paterson community, Georgette knew that she was exactly where she was meant to be.

For the next 3 decades, Georgette served as the head of the Memorial Day Nursery School and is still there today. Through her position at the nursery school, she became aware of the need for quality educational facilities for the children of Paterson. Georgette became part of a formative group looking to provide just that. She helped to form Paterson's first charter school. Although the charter school did not succeed, it gave Georgette further insight into the City's educational needs.

Since her experience with the charter school, Georgette has continued to work towards expanding and improving the City's preschool program. As head of the State of New Jersey's oldest nursery school, Georgette has witnessed many changes in her 35 years there.

Today, the Memorial Day Nursery is celebrating its 116th anniversary with the grand opening of its new campus, appropriately named the Hauser Campus. The legacy Georgette has created at the Memorial Day School and the City of Paterson will live on forever.

Georgette has stated that while she may be turning 80 next year, she still has more work to do. When asked about retiring Georgette has been quoted as saying "What am I going to do if I retire? Sit and chitchat? Forget it."

The job of a United States Congressman involves so much that is rewarding, yet nothing compares to recognizing the accomplishments of individuals like Georgette Hauser. Her concern for the education and well being of children is unparalleled. We are grateful for her years of dedication and hard work on behalf of the children of Paterson.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join our colleagues, the City of Paterson, Georgette's family and friends, all those who have been touched by Georgette and me in recognizing the outstanding and invaluable service of Ms. Georgette Hauser.

HONORING ALBERT DEWITT

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, Mr. STARK and I rise today to honor the memory of Alameda City Councilmember Albert DeWitt. Al passed Thursday, July 3, 2003 at the age of 70 after a two-year battle with stomach cancer. He was a staunch advocate for racial equality and affordable housing.

Al spent 9 years on the council after he retired as a mechanic at the Alameda Naval Air Station and almost 40 years in the U.S. Army Reserve, where he earned the rank of Colonel. He was elected on November 8, 1994 as the first African-American Alameda City Council member. He served as Vice Mayor for two years and then acting Mayor for a time last year.

Mr. DeWitt was born and raised in Alabama. He joined the Army in 1950 and served for three years in Germany, where he met and married Josepha Kerler. The couple moved to

Berkeley and then Alameda, and raised three children: Albert Hans, Barry and Lisa. He faced prejudice and racism as he rose through the ranks of the Army and Army reserve, but that did not embitter him. He served our country with dedication and distinction.

Councilmember DeWitt studied at Oakland Jr. College. He later went to Golden Gate University at night while working days as a mechanic. In later years, he moved to Washington, D.C. and earned a master's degree in public administration at George Washington University. He was also a graduate of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Washington, D.C.

Al served as president of the local NAACP and as a commissioner with the Alameda Housing Authority. He was active with the American Legion, Boys and Girls Club, Library 2000, Kiwanis, Alameda Historic Society and Museum, Navy League and was a member of the Board of Directors of the Alameda Council Boy Scouts of America.

Councilmember DeWitt was a remarkable human being who dedicated his life in service to others. He shared his wisdom and provided us tremendous support. He leaves his wife Virginia, ex-wife, six brothers and sisters, three children, and three grandchildren to cherish his memory. We take great pride in joining his friends, colleagues, constituents and family to salute the wonderful Albert DeWitt. Let us celebrate his legacy by undertaking to uphold the ideals of equality that he held so dear.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN M. MOSCINSKI

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the work of a man I am proud to represent in Congress, Mr. John R. Moscinski. John was recognized on Monday, May 05, 2003 by the Township of Little Falls, New Jersey.

It is only fitting that he be honored, in this, the permanent record of the greatest freely elected body on earth, for he has a long history of dedication, leadership, and commitment to his community.

John Moscinski was born on October 25, 1920. After graduating from a local high school John proudly served his nation in the Second World War as a Tech Sergeant. Upon his return to the United States, he enrolled in New York University under the G.I. Bill. After two years, however, he had to leave his college studies to support his wife and two children by working two jobs.

John attributes his life's accomplishments to the values and training he received while in the Civilian Conservation Corps, a program initiated by President Roosevelt during the great depression. Beyond the physical skills he acquired working in this program, John also gained valuable leadership qualities. His leadership abilities would prove to be essential when he took a position with the modern day replica of the CCC, the Northeast Americorps Advisory Board. John continues to remain active in his community.

He is currently a member of senior citizen groups in Little Falls and West Paterson, New

Jersey as well as a member of the support group at the Veterans Administration hospital in Lyons, New Jersey.

In addition to his involvement in the community, John has remained steadfast in his desire to complete his college education. At the age of 78 he received his Bachelor of Science degree in Health Services from Montclair State University and this year, at the age of 82 he will receive his Master of Arts degree in Community Health as well.

The job of a United States Congressman involves so much that is rewarding, yet nothing compares to recognizing the accomplishments of individuals like John Moscinski. I applaud the Township of Little Falls for their initiative in naming May 9, 2003 as John Moscinski Day.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join our colleagues, the Township of Little Falls, John's family and friends, all those who have been touched by John and me in recognizing the outstanding and invaluable achievements of John Moscinski.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM GIBBONS

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, as I was absent during the legislative days of July 8, 9, and 10, 2003 on an authorized Congressional Delegation trip abroad, I would like to submit, for the record, the way I would have voted on rollcall votes No. 334 through No. 353: No. 334: "No"; No. 335: "Yes"; No. 336: "Yes"; No. 337: "Yes"; No. 338: "Yes"; No. 339: "Yes"; No. 340: "Yes"; No. 341: "Yes"; No. 342: "Yes"; No. 343: "Yes"; No. 344: "Yes"; No. 345: "Yes"; No. 346: "Yes"; No. 347: "No"; No. 348: "No"; No. 349: "No"; No. 350: "No"; No. 351: "No"; No. 352: "Yes"; No. 353: "Yes".

TRIBUTE TO MR. EUGENE DE BELLIS

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to the work of an outstanding individual, Mr. Eugene De Bellis, of Clifton, New Jersey, who was recognized by the De Bellis School of Performing Arts on Sunday, June 22, 2003, for his lifelong dedication to musical education and the performance arts.

As a musician and music educator, Mr. De Bellis has spent his life fostering the arts. His creativity, boundless generosity, and commitment to the cultural enrichment of others have helped to shape the careers of a number of professionals within the music industry. Therefore, it is only fitting that Mr. Eugene De Bellis be honored, in this, the permanent record of that greatest freely elected body on earth.

Eugene De Bellis began what would become a distinguished career in music at the early age of nine when he first undertook the study of solfeggio, violin, piano, and accordion. Eugene's musical talent was soon recognized and, several years later, he was invited

to study at a private music school in New York.

As a teenager, Mr. De Bellis performed in Newark, New Jersey, in various bands comprised of musicians from the American Federation of Musicians (Local 16). He continued his formal musical training at the Pietro Deiro Conservatory of Music in New York, while pursuing independent studies in piano performance with Professor Ulysses Senerchia, and Music Theory and Harmony with Professor Otto Cesana and Professor Joseph Biviano of NBC in New York City.

In 1948, Mr. De Bellis began attending Seton Hall University. His tenure there was short-lived, however, and he left Seton Hall after a mere two years to be inducted into the United States Army. While in the United States Army, Mr. De Bellis attended the 9th Infantry Division Band School, and graduated to become a training officer for the Field Army Corp and a member of the prestigious United States Army Band.

Upon leaving the Army, Mr. De Bellis returned to New York to pursue a bachelor's degree in Music Education at New York University. His desire to instill an understanding and love of music in other young artists led to his decision to organize his own private school. In a response to the great need for a school of music in Newark, New Jersey, the De Bellis School of Performing Arts opened its doors in 1952. Fifty-one years later, the De Bellis School of Performing Arts continues to offer courses to students of Instrumental Music, Dance, Voice, and Drama.

The job of a United States Congressman involves so much that is rewarding, yet nothing compares to recognizing the accomplishments of individuals like Eugene De Bellis. His passion and commitment to music education and the community of Newark is unparalleled.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join our colleagues, Eugene's family and friends, the faculty and students at the De Bellis School of Performing Arts, and me in recognizing the outstanding and invaluable service of Eugene De Bellis.

TRIBUTE TO GERALD V. PIERARD

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of my friend and constituent, Gerald V. Pierard, the Mayor of the Village of Coal City, whose untimely death occurred on July 9, 2003.

A native of Coal City and graduate of Coal City High School, Mayor Pierard spent much of his adult life serving the citizens of Coal City. Serving a term as Commissioner and then 2 terms as Mayor, the citizens of Coal City displayed their esteem for Mayor Pierard by reelecting without opposition earlier this year to yet another term as their Mayor.

Mayor Pierard also served his country as an officer and fighter pilot in the United States Air Force. He will rest with honor in the Abraham Lincoln National Cemetery.

After his graduation from the University of Illinois and military service, Mayor Pierard returned to the community he loved and began his career of service to Coal City. Largely be-

cause of his strong leadership, the Village of Coal City is today well positioned for future growth and prosperity. Displaying great vision, Mayor Pierard expanded the boundaries of Coal City and made major infrastructure improvements such as new streets, a new water system and a new sewage treatment system his priorities. The citizens of Coal City and their families will clearly benefit from the new jobs and higher standard of living which will come about as the result of Mayor Pierard's dedication to his home town.

I am proud to recognize Mayor Gerald V. Pierard as a veteran, family man and progressive community leader—a truly fine example of an outstanding American citizen.

Mr. Speaker, I urge this body to identify and recognize outstanding citizens in their own districts whose actions have so strongly benefited and strengthened their communities and our great Nation.

TRIBUTE TO THE PATERSON ROTARY CLUB No. 70

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the work of an outstanding organization, Paterson Rotary Club #70 that, on Wednesday, June 18, 2003, celebrated 90 years of service.

As a lifelong resident and former mayor of Paterson, I cannot think of another organization that has dedicated itself more to serving the special needs of the city's diverse community. It is only fitting that Paterson Rotary Club #70 be honored, in this, the permanent record of the greatest freely elected body on earth.

Established in 1913, Paterson Rotary #70 held its first meeting of civic leaders and professional businessmen on February 25th at Crawford's Restaurant in Paterson, New Jersey. Over the ensuing 90 years, the members of the Paterson Club have exemplified the Rotary's time-honored motto "Service Above Self."

From its inception, Paterson Rotary #70 has dedicated itself to assisting the local youth of Paterson. One of its earliest projects was the establishment of the Rotary Student Loan Fund which has enabled numerous young men and women to continue their education in colleges and universities around the country. While still in its formative years, the Paterson Rotary similarly chose to support the Paterson YMCA and, in the 1940s, the club assumed an instrumental role in the construction of a large social hall at the YMCA's summer camp at Silver Lake in Sussex County.

Over the years the Paterson Rotary has expanded the scope of its service to include regular support of the Memorial Day Nursery, the Gift of Life Program, and the Salvation Army. Yet its initial focus on the youth of Paterson has not been forgotten. Acting in the spirit with which it was founded, the Rotary Club currently sponsors various self-help programs for local students, High School Interact Clubs, and numerous Rotary Youth Leadership Awards, while providing support for the local PAL, the Boys and Girls Club, the Boy Scouts, the Paterson Education Fund, and the Nathaniel Lieberman Scholarship Fund for Paterson students pursuing careers in music.

Mr. Speaker, the job of a United States Congressman involves so much that is rewarding, yet nothing compares to recognizing organizations such as the Paterson Rotary that give so much to their community. Paterson Rotary #70's long history of leadership and service to the city of Paterson is unparalleled.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join our colleagues, the members of the Rotary, the city of Paterson, and me in recognizing the outstanding and invaluable service of Paterson Rotary Club #70.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR JAMES "CHOCKS" EWALD

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the bravery of one of Michigan's fine Air Guardsmen. Major James "Chocks" Ewald of the Michigan Air National Guard 110th Fighter Wing made courageous decisions when his aircraft was hit by a surface-to-air missile while flying over Baghdad, Iraq on April 8, 2003.

On April 8, 2003, Major James "Chocks" Ewald took off from Al Jaber Air Base Kuwait on his second mission of the day. He and his wingman learned that they would be among the first Close Air Support aircraft to fly over the city of Baghdad. His aircraft was shot at numerous times during the next 30 minutes, while he provided vital intelligence about Iraqi ambush positions. The flight was low on fuel and leaving Baghdad when it was suddenly struck by a surface-to-air missile. Major Ewald flew the wounded-bird for about 12 minutes, while preparing for an injury-free ejection. Before ejecting, he and his wingman managed to complete several battle damage checklists, identify critical aircraft system operations, make tentative plans for aircraft recovery, and gather important information about threats affecting future Close Air Support operations. A friendly U.S. Army forces rescued Major Ewald 15 minutes after his parachute landing. Following a physical examination, he returned to active duty.

Major James "Chocks" Ewald entered the active duty Air Force on January 15, 1989 and served in the active duty until July 1, 1998 when he joined the Michigan Air National Guard. During his active-duty career, he flew in support of contingency operations over Bosnia, Operation Deny Flight, in support of the United Nations Forces in the Republic of Korea, and over Iraq in support of Operation Southern Watch. In 1998, he separated from active-duty and joined the 110th Fighter Wing where he has served as Flight Instructor and Squadron Weapons Officer. Since his transfer to the 110th, Major Ewald has deployed with the unit to numerous stateside training exercises and recently returned from a four-month tour of duty in Kuwait in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom where he flew over 30 combat sorties.

With the heroic example of Major James "Chocks" Ewald, I would also like to laud all 1,500 members of Michigan Air and Army National Guard who are now serving their country in Operation Iraqi Freedom.

ANGEL ANTHONY LEON GUERRERO SANTOS

HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to former Guam Senator Angel Anthony Leon Guerrero Santos, III, a tireless champion of the rights of the Chamorro people. Sadly, Angel passed away on July 6, 2003 after suffering from a degenerative illness.

Angel was born on April 14, 1959 to Amanda Leon Guerrero Santos and Angel Cruz Santos II. He was father to Angel Ray Anthony Santos IV, Sheila Marie Santos Indalecio, Christopher Ray Pangelinan Santos, Vanessa Joy Gumataotao Santos, Francine Nicole Gumataotao Santos (dec.), Brandon Scott Gumataotao Santos, Taga Hurao Santos-Salas, Ke'puha Hirao Santos-Salas, and Sosanbra Elisha Santos-Salas.

Angel was a 13-year veteran of the U.S. Air Force. He served three terms as a Senator in the Guam Legislature. His belief in the inalienable right of the Chamorro people to self-determination and his dedication to preserving the language and culture led to the establishment of Nasion Chamoru of which he was a founding member and spokesman.

Angel was well-known for his outspoken stance on cultural, environmental and human-rights issues. But he will perhaps be most remembered for his efforts to return lands taken after World War II. It was this battle that led him to successfully pursue a seat in the 23rd, 24th and 26th Guam Legislatures where he authored Guam Public Law 23-141 which mandated the return of excess lands to the original landowners.

Angel fought passionately against issues that stirred much debate. Whether it was land rights or corruption allegations, he was outspoken. When he felt there was an injustice, he fought against it. He often led causes that were controversial. Sometimes those issues made him unpopular with some people. But he loved his home and his people. In every community, people always need someone to stand out in front to lead against those controversial issues, and Angel was that man. His courage in the face of opposition, the strength of conviction and determination to succeed made him a hero to the Chamorro people and earned him the respect of those around him.

As we mourn the untimely passing of Guam's native son, Angel Anthony Leon Guerrero Santos, III, let us remember his inspiring words:

We cannot be passive or silent when human beings endure suffering or humiliation. We must step forward and take sides. We must assist immediately. At times, we may fail. At times, we may make mistakes. But we must never make the mistake of failing to try. People deserve nothing less.—Angel Santos, 1994

Generations will come and generations will pass, but if no generation has the conscience, the courage and moral conviction to right the wrong doings of the past; then, the next generation will have to live with the same injustices of the future.—Angel Santos, 1999

On behalf of the people of Guam, I extend our deepest sympathies and prayers to his family and friends of Angel Anthony Leon

Guerrero Santos, III. Adios Angel. Si Yu'us Ma'ase.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, July 10, I was unavoidably detained due to a prior obligation in my district.

I request that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD reflect that had I been present and voting, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall No. 348, "yes" on rollcall No. 349, "yes" on rollcall No. 350, "yes" on rollcall No. 351, "no" on rollcall No. 352, and "no" on rollcall No. 353.

TRIBUTE TO THE DETROIT REGIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to laud the Detroit Regional Chamber's leading role in fostering Michigan's prosperity over the past century.

The Detroit Regional Chamber was founded in 1903 with 253 charter members. It is now the largest Chamber of Commerce in the United States with more than 19,000 active members. For a century, the Detroit Regional Chamber has made many important contributions throughout Southeast Michigan. From its significant participation in the "Campaign for Good Roads" in 1910 and 1911 to its influential work toward setting up the SMART bus system, the Detroit Regional Chamber has demonstrated itself as a dependable community leader in Southeast Michigan.

With a new century come new challenges for our region. Looking at its endeavors in the past 100 years, the Detroit Regional Chamber will continue to remain the important leader that Southeastern Michigan has come to depend upon. I stand ready and look forward to cooperating with the Detroit Regional Chamber and other community leaders to meet these new challenges.

I salute the Detroit Regional Chamber on its 100th anniversary and I thank the officers and staff of the Chamber for their hard work. They have worked tirelessly to make Detroit attractive to the business community. I appreciate all that they do. With their continued hard work, I am confident they will achieve greater accomplishments for the Detroit Chamber of Commerce and the City of Detroit in the 21st century.

FREDERICK W. ROSEN

HON. NATHAN DEAL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great American, Fred-

erick (Fred) W. Rosen. Mr. Rosen was a Naval Officer, a businessman, a hometown hero, and above all, a patriot. He was a friend to a President and national leaders and a witness to history. For his contributions to Dalton, Georgia and indeed the history of this great nation, I pay honor to him posthumously; Mr. Rosen died peacefully on July 14, 2003.

Fred Rosen was born in 1917 in Brooklyn, New York, the son of Eastern European Jewish immigrants. In the 1930s, as the Depression consumed the nation, Mr. Rosen's brother Ira moved to Dalton, Georgia seeking opportunity in the textile industry by opening the La Rose Bedsread Company. Mr. Rosen was a loyal Bulldog, attending the University of Georgia and playing football there. His brother Ira ran the business with Mr. Rosen, while brother Eli became a physician who practiced in Dalton. Mr. Rosen's sister, Helene, who survives him, today resides near Hartford, Connecticut.

In 1941, Fred Rosen answered Lt. Commander John D. Bulkeley's call for the "toughest, hard-boiled men who can take all the punishment in the world" and joined the Navy. Arriving in Charleston, S.C., Mr. Rosen met a young man from Boston named John F. Kennedy. The two trained alongside one another to serve on the Navy's newest vessel—the PT Boat, a vessel designed for stealth in the darkness. Rosen achieved the rank of Lt. Commander, becoming the skipper of his own ship, PT 207 of the squadron MTB Ron 15. During WWII, the squadron engaged in 73 actions and 55 OSS missions with 30 enemy vessels destroyed.

From 1941–1944, Mr. Rosen served in the Mediterranean and received ribbons for more than half a dozen missions and a Purple Heart, awarded in 1943, for a burned hand which resulted from the only time his boat was shelled by the Germans. Later in the war, PT 207 under Mr. Rosen's command sank a German naval ship. From 1944 until the end of the war, he served aboard an aircraft carrier in the Pacific theater.

In August of 1943, Herbert L. Matthews of The New York Times, climbed aboard Mr. Rosen's PT Boat, bringing Americans their first glimpse of the Navy's newest naval creation. Matthews' account of traveling aboard the small ship through unfortunate weather brought Americans closer to the plight of their fighting forces abroad. Matthews wrote: "I have never seen men more tired than the officers who barely managed to stand up in the gray light of dawn, still streaked with lightening from a heavy rainstorm that we had run into during the night."

Mr. Rosen was a witness to history, as he remained friendly after leaving military service with Kennedy and also future Undersecretary of the Navy Paul B. Fay. When Kennedy married Jacqueline Bouvier, he was the only PT boat commander in attendance. Mr. Rosen was on the board of PT Boat Men for Kennedy, which campaigned for the candidate during his presidential campaign in 1960. In 1961, Mr. Rosen was invited to witness his dear friend being sworn in as President of the United States. In March of 1962, Mr. Rosen and his fellow PT Boat Men presented Kennedy with a Steuben Glass replica of the famed Boat, which sat on his desk in the Oval Office as long as he was President. Just after Kennedy's assassination, Mr. Rosen said to a local paper: "I hope we pull through this crisis and don't lose our sense of morality."

Fred Rosen was a model citizen in Dalton, Georgia. After the war, he and his brother Ira opened Enduro Mills, one of the many factories that made Dalton the Carpet Capital of America. He was married to Anita James Rosen. Although the couple never had children, Mr. Rosen was a family man, maintaining long distance relationships with his cousins, his siblings and their children and grandchildren.

Fred Rosen will be sorely missed by the people of Dalton, Georgia and the Rosen family scattered throughout the nation. His Navy service helped bring freedom to Europe and the United States, his local successes in Dalton brought jobs to our community, and his personal charisma brought a whole family together. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Mr. Frederick W. Rosen.

HONORING THE SOUTHWEST H.S. CHAMPIONSHIP COLOR GUARD

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of the Southwest High School Championship Color Guard.

Under the direction of Daniel J.U. Garcia, a Vietnam Marine Corps Veteran, and Mike Singh, a Korean War Navy Veteran and Chief Deputy in California's Imperial County Sheriffs Office, the Color Guard has made history by earning five Championship Titles!

After being named the Imperial County High School Color Guard Parade Champions and the California Pageantry Productions Association Parade Champions, the team entered the Sharp Judging Association of California and the State Exhibition Color Guard Championship at Knotts Berry Farm, California and was named State Champions on March 22nd. They went on to become National Champions at the Sharp Judged Association Championship Competition on May 17th in San Dimas, California and were subsequently named International Champions at the Southwestern Regional International Championships on May 31st in Las Vegas.

From the beginning, the Color Guard made a pact to present our National Colors and our five Military Service Flags with pride, dignity, and honor. The Color Guard members provide their own funding through fundraising activities for individual uniforms and for food, lodging and transportation to the sanctioned parades and competitions. They also set a goal to represent their families, friends, teachers, and school with honor during competitions. The team members set high standards for themselves and adhere to a rigid, written contract that was signed by parents, team members and coaches. The focus became "team effort, team spirit, and team accomplishment."

During their quest for the five Championship titles, the Color Guard entered and participated in numerous parades, winning first place trophies in all parade entry competitions throughout California. In addition, they have performed at countywide elementary and high schools on special holidays and at college and university ceremonies, including many graduation exercises. They have appeared at the Ko-

rean War Veterans Association, the American Legion Post Ceremonies, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars and at ground breaking and ribbon cutting ceremonies throughout Imperial County.

The members of the Color Guard include: Sindy De La Torre, Lieutenant, First Rifle; Maria Cabrera, Sergeant, Second Rifle; Cristobal Oviedo, Sergeant, Third Rifle; Maria Padilla, Sergeant, Fourth Rifle; Jessica Oviedo, Sergeant, American National Flag, First Flag; Marcia Luna, Sergeant, California Flag, Second Flag; Ivette Beltran, Sergeant, U.S. Army Flag, Third Flag; Eva Cabrera, Sergeant, U.S. Navy Flag, Fourth Flag; Brenda Hinojosa, Lieutenant, Marine Corp Flag, Fifth Flag; Adriana Villarreal, Sergeant, U.S. Air Force, Sixth Flag.

I offer my congratulations to the Southwest High School Championship Color Guard on their fine achievements and their service to our community. They represent the best of our young men and women, and we can be proud of each individual, as well as of their team accomplishments.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMPACT IMPACT REIMBURSEMENT ACT

HON. ED CASE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleague from Guam, Congresswoman MADELINE BORDALLO, as an original cosponsor of the Compact-Impact Reimbursement Act, which she is introducing today. This legislation assists Hawaii and other U.S. jurisdictions with costs associated with migration resulting from the Compact of Free Association between the United States and the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. The measure is a followup to hearings held by the House Resources and International Relations Committees on renegotiated expiring provisions of the Compact agreement.

At the outset, let me say that I fully support our country's continued recognition of the strategic importance of the Freely Associated States to our national security interests in the Western Pacific Region, and the special relationships our countries have shared based on the U.N. trusteeship system as well as mutual respect and friendship.

It should come as no surprise that my State of Hawaii continues to have great interest in U.S. policy toward these areas given our geographic proximity and close ties in the Pacific, and thus continues its historic support of the Compacts of Free Association. Having said that, however, we continue also our historic concerns with the U.S. Government's administration and coordination of Federal assistance and policy toward Micronesia, and especially the issue of Compact Impact Aid to Hawaii and other affected U.S. jurisdictions.

The Administration has proposed, as part of the renegotiated Compact agreements, \$15 million in Compact Impact Aid to be collectively shared by affected U.S. jurisdictions, including Hawaii.

This level of assistance is completely inadequate, given the actual costs that all of our jurisdictions have incurred since 1986. Moreover, the Administration has provided no clear

justification on where it even came up with the \$15 million figure. In fact, in recent years, the Department of Interior has reported that supportable "best estimates" in 1997 for fiscal impact costs in our jurisdictions are over \$30 million annually.

While Hawaii has spent more than \$100 million on State benefits to FAS citizens since 1986, it has received less than \$10 million in Compact Impact Aid from the Federal Government. In 2002 alone, the State of Hawaii estimates that it has spent over \$32 million in assistance for FAS citizens, most on educational costs.

I have repeatedly said that since our costs are primarily in the field of education and health care, then other Federal agencies, particularly the Departments of Education and Health and Human Services, should be part of an overall Federal and Compact Impact assistance strategy and program. The easiest route, of course, would be to simply increase the Compact proposal of \$15 million to at least \$35 million in mandatory spending.

Other ways to ameliorate Compact Impact costs include making FAS citizens eligible for key Federal social programs that will offset the costs borne by our jurisdictions and providing our jurisdictions with the clear authority to receive other Federal assistance and make referrals to DOD medical facilities. Today's legislation gives the Administration these other alternatives to providing assistance to our areas.

A section-by-section summary of our proposal is as follows:

THE COMPACT-IMPACT REIMBURSEMENT ACT

Objective—To amend the Compact of Free Association Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-239) to provide for more adequate Compact-Impact aid to Guam, the State of Hawaii, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), and American Samoa.

Section 1. Short Title. The Compact-Impact Reimbursement Act.

Section 2. Appropriations and Medicaid Eligibility. Increases Compact-Impact aid to \$35 million per year to mitigate impact on Guam, the State of Hawaii, the CNMI, and American Samoa. Funding would be based on a pro rata formula reflecting a census, to be conducted no less than every five years, of citizens of the Freely Associated States (FAS) living in Guam, the State of Hawaii, the CNMI, and American Samoa; would provide FAS citizens who migrate to Guam, Hawaii, the CNMI or American Samoa eligibility for Medicaid. The Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) for providing health services would be 100 percent.

Section 3. Food Stamps Eligibility. Would provide FAS citizens who migrate to Guam, the State of Hawaii, the CNMI or American Samoa eligibility for the food stamp program under the Food Stamp Act of 1977.

Section 4. Extension of Communicable Disease Control Programs to Affected U.S. Jurisdictions. The Compact of Free Association Act of 1985 would be amended to reauthorize appropriations for grants to the Governments of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau, Guam, the State of Hawaii, the CNMI, and American Samoa. Current law simply authorizes this assistance for the Federated States of Micronesia.

Section 5. Extends Referral Authority to Affected U.S. Jurisdictions. Reauthorizes the availability of medical facilities of the Department of Defense (DoD) for FAS citizens upon referral by government authorities responsible for the provision of medical services in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau, Guam, the State of Hawaii,

the CNMI, and American Samoa. Current law only allows use of DoD facilities for FAS citizens currently referred by the governments of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Section 6. Authorizes Reconciliation of Medical Referral Debts. Directs the United States Government to make available to the governments of Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau funds needed to pay obligations incurred for the use of medical facilities in the United States, including in Guam, the State of Hawaii, the CNMI, and American Samoa, prior to October 1, 2003. Under current law, such authorization applies to debt accrued before September 1, 1985.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I want to reiterate my support and, I believe, the support of my State for the Compacts, but also the great importance of adequate Compact Impact Aid to Hawaii, whether by appropriate general funding or legislation such as this or both.

HONORING THE DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SERVICE OF DON MOSER

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Don Moser for his 32 years of service as chairman of the Murfreesboro, Tennessee, Water and Sewer Board. He was appointed to the board on July 20, 1971, and retired on July 3, 2003.

As a member of the Water and Sewer Board, Don was responsible for general supervision and control of operation, maintenance, and improvement and extension of the city's Water and Sewer Department. He has been a key leader in developing the plans for building and enlarging facilities for both drinking water and wastewater treatment in my hometown of Murfreesboro. Also, his experience as a banking professional allowed him to provide sound fiscal expertise to the Water and Sewer Board.

Don's role as chairman over the years has been instrumental in facilitating growth within the department. With the completion of Interstate 24 in the early 1970s, the department extended water and sewer service to the Murfreesboro interchanges and brought new industries and jobs to the city. During his tenure on the board, many new standards and upgrades were established to improve efficiency and service. In 1971, more than 27,000 people lived in Murfreesboro, and the Water and Sewer Department served more than 7,000 customers. Today, the department

serves more than 27,000 customers, and the city has a population of more than 75,000. And the assets of the utility plant at the department have grown from \$14 million dollars in 1971 to well over \$196 million in 2002.

Don has served his community in a variety of roles, including being a member of the city's Pension Committee since December 3, 1971. He has served the city under four mayors: Hollis Westbrooks, Joe Jackson, Richard Reeves and the current mayor of Murfreesboro, Tommy Bragg.

Don has earned the respect of the entire community during his tireless service to the public, as has his wife, Jean, who has been a steadfast partner in all this. Don's leadership and work ethic will be sorely missed on the Murfreesboro Water and Sewer Board. I cordially congratulate Don on his distinguished career as a public servant and wish him well in future endeavors.

PROJECT BIOSHIELD ACT OF 2003

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I hereby submit for inclusion in the RECORD the cost estimate from the Congressional Budget Office for H.R. 2122, the Project BioShield Act of 2003, reflecting that implementing H.R. 2122 would increase discretionary spending by \$0.3 billion in 2004. The Public Printer estimates that the cost of including the CBO estimate in the RECORD is \$975. Because this estimate dated July 9, 2003, was not received by the Committee in time for inclusion in the Committee Report on the legislation.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, July 9, 2003.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER COX,
Chairman, Select Committee on Homeland Security,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 2122, the Project BioShield Act of 2003.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contacts are Jeanne De Sa, who can be reached at 226-9010, and Sam Papenfuss, who can be reached at 226-2840.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS HOLTZ-EAKIN,
Director.

Enclosure.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE, JULY 9, 2003

(H.R. 2122: Project BioShield Act of 2003—As ordered reported by the Select Committee on Homeland Security on June 26, 2003)

SUMMARY

H.R. 2122 would amend the Public Health Service Act (PHSA) to authorize appropriations of up to \$5.6 billion for fiscal years 2004 through 2013 for procurement of certain security countermeasures (drugs, devices, and biological products to treat, identify, and prevent the public health consequences of terrorism). Of that amount, \$890 million could be obligated in fiscal year 2004 and up to \$3.4 billion could be obligated during fiscal years 2004 through 2008. Funding to buy these security countermeasures would be provided to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), but the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) would be responsible for procuring and stockpiling the countermeasures.

In addition, H.R. 2122 would authorize the appropriation of \$5 million in 2004 and such sums as may be necessary for 2005 and 2006 for DHS to hire analysts to assess biological, chemical, nuclear, and radiological threats. The bill also would authorize appropriations of such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2003 through 2006 for DHS to acquire and deploy secure facilities to receive classified information and products.

Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts and including administrative costs, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 2122 would increase discretionary spending by \$0.3 billion in 2004, \$3.2 billion for fiscal years 2004 through 2008, and \$5.7 billion over the 2004-2013 period. In addition, H.R. 2122 would relax certain requirements for federal agencies related to the development and approval of countermeasures. The bill would provide HHS with increased authority and flexibility to award contracts and grants for research and development of qualified countermeasures, hire technical experts, and procure items necessary for research. Those provisions might result in higher discretionary spending, but CBO does not have sufficient information to estimate their budgetary effect.

The bill also would authorize the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to approve the use of certain security countermeasures during emergencies designated by the Secretary of HHS. CBO estimates this provision would have no budgetary effect.

H.R. 2122 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The estimated budgetary impact of H.R. 2122 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 550 (health).

By fiscal year, in millions of dollars											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
CHANGES IN DISCRETIONARY SPENDING											
Project BioShield:											
Estimated Authorization Level		890	2,528			2,175					
Estimated Outlays		270	680	870	770	510	440	560	650	490	250
Personnel:											
Estimated Authorization Level		5	5	5							
Estimated Outlays		5	5	5							
Infrastructure:											
Estimated Authorization Level	20	20	20	20							
Estimated Outlays	10	16	18	18	12	4	2				
Administrative Costs:											
Estimated Authorization Level		9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11
Estimated Outlays		7	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11
Total:											
Estimated Authorization Level	20	924	2,562	34	9	10	2,185	10	10	11	11
Estimated Outlays		292	709	902	797	532	454	572	660	501	261

BASIS OF ESTIMATE

CBO assumes that this bill will be enacted before the end of fiscal year 2003.

Procurement of Security Countermeasures: Project BioShield

Under current law, MS administers the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS), which contains drugs, diagnostic devices, vaccines, and other biological products to combat the public health consequences of a terrorist attack or other public health emergencies. DHS currently provides the financing for those efforts, which include the procurement of a new smallpox vaccine and stockpiling of that vaccine and older versions of the vaccine. Authorization for those programs was established in the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness Response Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-88). That act authorized appropriations of \$640 million in 2002 and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2003 through 2006 for the SNS and \$509 million in 2002 and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2003 through 2006 for the development of the smallpox vaccine. About \$400 million was appropriated in 2003 for those activities.

H.R. 2122 would modify the existing authorizations for the SNS and for the development of the smallpox vaccine by codifying the provision in the PHSA instead of in Public Law 107-88. CBO estimates that this modification would have no budgetary effect.

H.R. 2122 also would authorize DHS to augment the SNS with certain additional products. That effort, called Project BioShield, would allow the federal government to enter into contracts to procure security countermeasures, which are defined in the bill as drugs, devices, biological products, vaccines, vaccine adjuvants, antivirals, or diagnostic tests used to treat, identify, or prevent harm from biological, chemical, nuclear, or radiological agents that the Secretary determines are a material threat. Such drugs, devices, or biological products would have to be licensed or approved by the FDA, or otherwise determined by the Secretary of HHS to have the potential to be licensed or approved by the FDA. The federal government also could acquire products used to treat the adverse effects of drugs or biologic products used as security countermeasures.

The rate at which the funding authorized by the bill would be appropriated and spent would depend upon many factors, including the nature of advances in biotechnology, the degree of industry interest and capacity, the threat environment, and government priorities. Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts, current and future Administrations would have the discretion to enter into multiple contracts for the manufacture of security countermeasures or to cease contracting altogether for a period of years.

To estimate spending under H.R. 2122, CBO consulted with Administration officials about activities they are planning or would consider if Project BioShield were enacted. Officials described plans to acquire and maintain stockpiles of seven security countermeasures to combat five biological agents. The Administration estimates that the cost of procuring, storing, and replacing those countermeasures would be about \$5.6 billion over the 2004-2013 period if there were no constraints on funding.

Those currently planned acquisitions do not include any countermeasures for chemical, radiological, or nuclear agents, and they address only a subset of the threats for which research and development activities on countermeasures is being conducted or funded by HHS, the Department of Defense (DOD), and the private sector. Based on information provided by government officials and in consultation with outside experts,

CBO has concluded that it is likely that drugs, devices, or biological products addressing some of those other threats will be developed in the coming decade and that some of those countermeasures would be stockpiled under Project BioShield if funds were appropriated for that purpose. CBO's estimate does not assume that any specific product would be developed and procured at any specific time. It does, however, account for a range of possibilities that would be available to the government if the authorized funds are appropriated.

Authorities and Requirements Under H.R. 2122. H.R. 2122 would authorize appropriations of up to \$5.6 billion for fiscal years 2004 through 2013 for the federal government to enter into contracts to procure security countermeasures. Of that amount, \$890 million could be obligated in fiscal year 2004 and up to \$3.4 billion could be obligated during fiscal years 2004 through 2008.

Decisions regarding what types of security countermeasures to procure would be made by the President after reviewing recommendations of the Secretaries of DHS and HHS. Subject to Presidential approval and a determination that inclusion of certain countermeasures in the stockpile is appropriate, the Secretaries of DHS and HHS would seek potential vendors to produce the countermeasures and enter into contracts to buy the countermeasures from those vendors. In making that determination, the Secretary would determine and consider several factors, including the quantity of the product necessary for the stockpile, the feasibility of obtaining sufficient quantities of the product within five years, and whether there is a significant commercial market for the product other than as a security countermeasure. Those factors would not be requirements for procurement, but considerations in determining the appropriateness for inclusion of the countermeasure in the stockpile.

The Secretary of HHS would be responsible for arranging the procurement, including negotiating the quantity, price, and production schedule in five-year contracts or cooperative agreements, though eight-year contracts would be permitted for first awards. Payment would be conditioned on the delivery of a substantial portion of promised units. However, the Secretary could provide an advance payment of not to exceed 10 percent of the contract if the Secretary determines such payment is necessary to the project's success. The Secretary could pay vendors for storage, shipping, and handling and would be permitted to use noncompetitive procedures if the product is available only from a limited number of sources. Additional countermeasures for the same threat also could be procured, if they were to provide improved safety or effectiveness or otherwise enhance public health preparedness.

The authorized funds could not be used for the purchase of vaccines under contracts entered into prior to enactment, or for administrative costs. Based on information from Administration officials, CBO expects that funding would not be available specifically for research and development, although the price for the completed products would probably cover some development costs.

In addition, H.R. 2122 would allow HHS to produce the vaccines and other countermeasures if HHS and DHS determined that the government could produce the countermeasure more cheaply or more quickly than through the normal procurement process. This authority would not allow the government to spend more money than is authorized and appropriated for this purpose.

The Administration's Plans to Implement Project BioShield. Based on existing science and a current assessment of potential threats to public health, the Administration

has identified several agents for which countermeasures are needed to protect the public health and could be included in Project BioShield. Those agents are smallpox, anthrax, botulinum toxin, plague, and Ebola. The Administration estimates that spending for countermeasures under Project BioShield, including purchase, storage, and replacement costs, would total about \$5.6 billion over the 2004-2013 period, assuming the successful development of those countermeasures and no constraints on funding. More than half of those costs would be for the improved smallpox and anthrax vaccines. A brief description follows of the security countermeasures the Administration plans to acquire and stockpile.

Smallpox. Under Project BioShield, the Administration plans to procure a next-generation version of the smallpox vaccine called modified vaccinia Ankara (MVA). This new vaccine is an attenuated version of the existing vaccine and may be used to safely vaccinate about 30 million individuals with compromised immune systems, eczema, or certain other high-risk conditions. Under the authority provided for Project BioShield, HHS plans to purchase 60 million doses of the new vaccine at about \$15 per dose over a three-year period for a cost of about \$900 million. The Administration expects to be able to enter into contracts and begin acquiring the vaccine in 2004. Additional costs for inventory management and replacement of expired stocks over the 2007-2013 period would likely add another \$1 billion, according to Administration estimates, but could be lower if long-term refrigerated storage proves to be effective.

Anthrax. The Administration also expects to purchase about 60 million doses of a next-generation anthrax vaccine, called a recombinant protective antigen (rPA) vaccine, under Project BioShield. The rPA vaccine would require fewer doses per person than the current vaccine, and potentially could be effective for people who have already been exposed to anthrax, giving the government the ability to vaccinate about 20 million people. The Administration anticipates beginning the procurement process in the next few years and spending about \$700 million on the vaccine over a three-year period. Because the rPA anthrax vaccine has an expected shelf life of five to six years, additional costs would be incurred for inventory management and replacement. The Administration estimates that costs for the rPA vaccine could total \$1.4 billion over the 2004-2013 period.

Botulinum Toxin. Under current law, HHS has stockpiled some antitoxins to treat botulism, a paralytic and often fatal illness caused by a nerve toxin produced by the botulinum bacteria. However, those antitoxins are no longer manufactured, and the manufacturing process, which requires horse serum, is complicated and time intensive. After identifying a manufacturer, the Administration plans to spend about \$800 million acquiring newly produced antitoxin at a cost of about \$2,000 per dose as part of Project BioShield. Acquisition would be spread over a three-year period, beginning in the next few years. This antitoxin would require specialized storage and refrigeration.

In addition, the Administration has indicated that it would like to purchase both a vaccine that would protect against botulism and monoclonal antibodies to neutralize the effects of the toxin. (Monoclonal antibodies are engineered proteins that can neutralize and destroy certain pathogens and toxins.) The Administration anticipates buying vaccine and monoclonal antibodies by 2007 or 2008, at a cost of about \$140 million for 750,000 doses of the vaccine and \$750 million for monoclonal antibodies. The Administration estimates that spending for botulinum countermeasures, including the cost of storage

and inventory management, would total \$1.8 billion over the 2004–2013 period.

Plague. Plague is an infectious disease caused by a bacterium. Plague has several forms—pneumonic, bubonic, and septicemic—and can be treated by existing antibiotics. A vaccine for the plague is currently in the research and development phase, with the expectation that a product potentially could reach the advanced development phase next year. Beginning in 2005, the Administration expects to procure about 2 million doses (enough to treat people in areas surrounding any outbreak) at an estimated cost of about \$40 per dose—for a total cost of about \$80 million. With additional costs related to the acquisition of the vaccine, the Administration estimates spending on plague countermeasures would total about \$220 million over the 2004–2013 period.

Ebola. There is no current treatment for Ebola, one of several viral hemorrhagic fevers, but the National Institutes of Health (NIH) is conducting research on a vaccine that the Administration would be interested in purchasing when it reaches an advanced development stage. Under current plans, the Administration intends to purchase enough vaccine for 3 million individuals to prevent the spread of an outbreak. Because this vaccine is still in the research and development phase, when the vaccine would become available and the potential cost per dose are unclear. The Administration assumes the vaccine will become available in 2005, and estimates the price to be about \$30 per dose, for a total acquisition cost of \$90 million. Combined with other costs related to the Ebola vaccine, including storage and replacement, the Administration anticipates spending would total about \$260 million over the 2004–2013 period for this aspect of Project BioShield.

CBO's Estimate of the Potential Cost of Project BioShield. CBO has estimated both the cost of implementing the Administration's plan and the potential cost of acquiring other products not encompassed by that plan.

CBO's Estimate of the Administration's Plan. Without any funding constraints, CBO expects that the Administration's plans for MVA smallpox vaccine, the anthrax rPA vaccine, and the botulism antitoxins would likely take shape as described, albeit more slowly than the Administration estimates. CBO estimates that spending for vaccines and monoclonal antibodies for botulism and vaccines for plague and Ebola would likely be lower than the Administration estimates, even without funding constraints. CBO's lower estimate reflects the possibility that development of those vaccines and monoclonal antibodies might not succeed as quickly as the Administration's estimate assumes. It also reflects the possibility that Project BioShield would spend less on some of the botulism countermeasures if all three countermeasures (vaccine, antitoxins, and monoclonal antibodies) became available.

CBO estimates that about \$5.2 billion would be required to procure products identified by the Administration over the 2004–2013 period.

Estimated Spending for Products Not Listed in the Administration's Plan. Under the bill, other countermeasures not in the Administration's plan could be purchased with appropriations provided through Project BioShield. Consequently, the specific security countermeasures that would be acquired under H.R. 2122 are likely to evolve over time as the result of many factors, including scientific advances, the interest and cooperation of biotech and other manufacturing companies, the emergence of new threats, and changes in this and future Administrations' assessments of which potential coun-

termeasures should be a priority. Barriers to technological advance such as restricted laboratory space or shortage of primates for testing could slow development of countermeasures for certain agents. At the same time, rapid advances in products currently in the early-stage research and development could present the government with unforeseen countermeasure options. Acquisition of countermeasures also would be affected by whether this and future Administrations decide to procure products that require more than five years to be licensed or have a significant commercial market.

Acquisitions under the bill might include additional countermeasures for agents addressed by the Administration's plan. For instance, potential emerging treatments include the use of monoclonal antibodies. This technology has had initial application in the treatment of cancer, and possibly could be applied to anthrax, the plague, or viral hemorrhagic fevers in the coming years. Other potential countermeasures include new antiviral drugs to treat smallpox and viral hemorrhagic fevers (both biodefense research priorities for NIH) and a narrow-spectrum antibiotic for anthrax.

In addition, CBO's research indicates there are numerous other biological agents for which countermeasures ultimately could be purchased under Project BioShield. HHS has established three classes of biological agents that pose significant risks to national security and the public health. Category A agents pose the greatest risk due to their ease of transmission, mortality rates, and overall risk to the public. All of the agents included in the Administration's plan are considered Category A agents, but that initial plan does not address such Category A agents as tularemia, a bacterial infection affecting the respiratory system, and viral hemorrhagic fevers other than Ebola. Vaccines for both of those agents are biodefense research priorities of NIH. Further, the government might seek countermeasures for some Category B and C agents, including toxins such as ricin, certain bacteria such as brucellosis, and several forms of viral encephalitis.

Also, under the authority provided by the bill, the government could procure countermeasures against chemical agents (nerve, blister, blood, and pulmonary agents) and radiological and nuclear agents. The Administration currently does not plan to use the bill's authority to purchase agents that could mitigate threats from these sources, but it could do so if the perceived threat from these agents changed or if certain treatments became scientifically feasible. Countermeasures that could be acquired under Project BioShield include existing treatments for many nerve gases (including VX, Sarin, and Soman gas), Prussian Blue (a treatment for certain types of radiation poisoning), and hydroxycobalamin (a treatment for cyanide poisoning that is in an advanced stage of development).

Finally, under H.R. 2122, Project BioShield would be able to purchase devices to detect and diagnose pathogens and other agents. Costs for such devices also are not included in the Administration's estimate.

To estimate potential spending for additional countermeasures not mentioned in the Administration's plan, CBO identified several category A, B, and C biological agents and chemical and radiological agents for which countermeasures exist or are under development. The set of selected agents and countermeasures is not intended as a prediction of which countermeasures would be acquired by Project BioShield. Rather, it is intended to be representative of the countermeasures that would be eligible for acquisition if current research and development ac-

tivities succeed in producing qualified countermeasures during the coming decade.

For each of the representative biological agents, CBO determined whether the countermeasure is likely to be a vaccine, an antitoxin or antiviral, or a monoclonal antibody, the dosage and method of delivery (intravenously or in pill form), and the amount necessary to treat the population that could potentially be affected. The estimate assumes that vaccines would cost \$30 to \$40 per dose, on average, with Project BioShield acquiring 500,000 to 2 million doses of qualified vaccines, depending on whether the agent is infectious. CBO estimates that monoclonal antibodies would cost \$5,000 per treatment, and that Project BioShield would acquire enough to treat several hundred thousand people if qualified products became available. The estimate assumes that, if other types of qualified antivirals or antitoxins became available, Project BioShield would acquire enough to treat 500,000 people, at costs ranging from \$2,000 to \$5,000 per person for certain intravenously-administered forms. Other countermeasures could be less expensive on a per-person basis. For example, certain antivirals or narrow-spectrum antibiotics in pill form could cost about \$100 per treatment, CBO estimates. Additionally, CBO estimates that per-person costs would average \$50 for Prussian Blue, \$100 for intravenous treatments for hydrogen cyanide, and \$300 per treatment for countermeasures for certain radiological and nuclear agents. If Project BioShield acquired those types of countermeasures, CBO assumes that the quantity procured would be sufficient to respond to simultaneous events in several large cities.

Under optimistic assumptions about when countermeasures for the representative agents would become available, the cost of acquiring, storing, and replacing all qualified countermeasures for those agents could total \$10 billion to \$20 billion during the 2004–2013 period. However, CBO assumes that research and development efforts for some countermeasures will proceed slowly or be unsuccessful, and that the Administration would not acquire all products that could be designated as security countermeasures.

Assuming appropriation of the authorized amount, CBO estimates that discretionary spending to acquire and store BioShield products would total \$0.3 billion in 2004 and \$5.5 billion over the 2004–2013 period. Acquisition costs would comprise 70 percent to 80 percent of that amount, while inventory management and replacement costs would make up the balance.

H.R. 2122 also would authorize appropriations of \$5 million in 2004 and such sums as may be necessary in 2005 and 2006 for DHS to hire analysts to assess threats from biological, chemical, nuclear, and radiological agents. CBO estimates that about \$5 million annually would be necessary to implement this provision in 2005 and 2006. We estimate that this provision would increase discretionary spending by \$5 million in 2004 and \$15 million over the 2004–2006 period, assuming appropriation of the estimated amounts.

The bill would authorize appropriation of such sums as may be necessary over the 2003–2006 period for DHS to acquire and deploy secure facilities for the processing of classified information. Those costs would depend upon what types of facilities DHS would choose to acquire. Based on the construction of similar installations at DOD facilities, CBO estimates that DHS could require up to \$20 million a year for that purpose. CBO estimates that implementing this provision would increase discretionary spending by \$80 million over the 2004–2010 period.

CBO also estimates that implementing Project BioShield would add to the administrative costs of HHS and DHS, both for the

contracting process and managing the stockpile. Funding for those costs would come from appropriated funds. Based on current spending for program support services for bioterrorism-related activities (including the SNS) at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CBO estimates that administrative costs would be about \$10 million a year. Subject to the appropriation of necessary amounts, CBO estimates that discretionary spending for such costs would increase by \$7 million in 2004 and \$0.1 billion over the 2004-2013 period.

Research and Development Into Qualified Countermeasures

H.R. 2122 would authorize the Secretary of HHS to expedite procurement and peer review for research related to qualified countermeasures. The bill also would allow the Secretary to secure the services of experts or consultants with relevant expertise. Implementation of these measures could increase the resources required by the agency, accelerate spending, or both. CBO does not have sufficient information to estimate the additional resources that might be required by the agency or the rate at which spending might accelerate under the bill. Such spending would come from appropriated funds.

Authorization for Medical Products for Use in Emergencies

The FDA's regulatory process allows for expedited approval of security countermeasures under current law. Pursuant to the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002, the FDA may allow certain drugs, devices, and biologics defined as priority countermeasures to move more quickly through the agency's regulatory process. To further expedite the development of security countermeasures, the FDA has implemented a rule that allows approval of certain drugs based on tests in animals.

H.R. 2122 would allow the Secretary of HHS to authorize the FDA to approve the use of certain drugs or devices for use during periods designated as emergencies by the Secretary of HHS, DHS, or Defense. The authorization would remain in effect for no more than one year, unless the Secretary determines otherwise based on the nature of the emergency. When the Secretary authorizes the emergency use of a product that is an unapproved use of an approved product, the bill would provide some flexibility to manufacturers in carrying out activities under the emergency use authorization.

Based on information from Administration officials, CBO expects that implementing this provision in H.R. 2122 would not increase costs to the FAA. Over the past year, the FDA has hired about 100 people to review drug applications and provide assistance to companies engaged in research and development into security countermeasures. Thus, the agency already has the infrastructure to handle the additional authority related to the proposed emergency-use authorization and would not require additional resources. Therefore, CBO estimates that this provision of H.R. 2122 would have no budgetary effect.

PREVIOUS CBO ESTIMATES

S. 15, the Project BioShield Act of 2003, as reported by the Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions on March 25, 2003, would amend the PHSA to create permanent, indefinite funding authority for the procurement of certain biomedical countermeasures. In its cost estimate dated May 7, 2003, CBO estimated that enacting S. 15 would increase direct spending by \$270 million in 2004 and \$8.1 billion over the 2004-2013 period.

Although both H.R. 2122 and S. 15 would authorize programs to procure counter-

measures to protect the public health against terrorism, H.R. 2122 would not affect direct spending; instead, the bill would authorize appropriations of up to \$5.6 billion over the 2004-2013 period. Estimated spending under H.R. 2122 is less than under S. 15 because the House bill would authorize a set amount of appropriations, whereas the Senate bill would provide unlimited direct spending authority.

In several areas, H.R. 2122 would allow the Secretary more flexibility regarding what products could be procured and how contracts would be structured. H.R. 2122 would allow the procurement of countermeasures even if they have a significant commercial application, while S. 15 would restrict the procurement authority to those without such applications. While S. 15 would require the Secretary to determine that a countermeasure is likely to be approved by the FDA within five years as a condition of procurement, H.R. 2122 would require only that the Secretary consider whether a five-year limit is feasible. H.R. 2122 would provide additional flexibility in contracting by permitting the Secretary to extend first-time contracts to eight years (versus five in S. 15) and would allow the Secretary discretion to provide a 10 percent advance to companies developing new products. Those provisions would accelerate spending relative to S. 15.

On June 6, 2003, CBO transmitted a cost estimate for H.R. 2122 as ordered reported by the House Committee on Energy and Commerce on May 15, 2003. On the same date, CBO transmitted a cost estimate for H.R. 2122 as ordered reported by the House Committee on Government Reform on May 22, 2003. Those versions of H.R. 2122 are nearly identical to the version of H.R. 2122 approved by the Select Committee on Homeland Security. However, H.R. 2122 as approved by the Select Committee on Homeland Security contains two additional authorizations—an estimated \$15 million over the 2004-2006 period for hiring analysts and such sums as may be necessary over the 2003-2006 period for the construction of secure installations.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE-SECTOR IMPACT

H.R. 2122 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: Jeanne De Sa (226-9010) and Sam Papenfuss (226-2840); Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Leo Lex (225-3220); and Impact on the Private Sector: Samuel Kina (226-2666).

Estimate approved by: Robert A. Sunshine, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMPACT IMPACT REIMBURSEMENT ACT

HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, today, along with my colleagues, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. CASE, and Mr. FALCOMA, I am introducing a bill to amend the Compact of Free Association Act of 1985 to provide for adequate Compact-impact aid and to continue authority for valuable U.S. assistance for citizens of the Freely Associated States. Compact-impact aid is assistance that has been provided by the Federal Government from time to time over the past seventeen years to Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Is-

lands, and more recently, the State of Hawaii, to mitigate the impact and adverse financial consequences arising from immigration permitted under the Compacts of Free Association with the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau. These three island states are all former Trust Territories of the United Nations that were administered by the United States from 1946 to 1986.

In 1985, Congress passed legislation affording these islands the opportunity to become sovereign states in free association with the United States. In enacting the Compact of Free Association Act (Public Law 99-239), Congress authorized unrestricted migration from the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau to the United States, including its territories. Since the implementation of the Compacts in 1986, many citizens of the Freely Associated States (FAS) have availed themselves of the immigration provisions and traveled to Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the State of Hawaii for work and residence. These FAS citizens have entered our classrooms, utilized our hospitals, and availed themselves of other social services, to a significant degree. The General Accounting Office has documented the impact of this migration (GAO-02-40). One of the major concerns for Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the State of Hawaii remains the reimbursement of costs incurred by our jurisdictions due to the Compacts.

As Congress prepares to reauthorize the Compacts, we must ensure that the issue of Compact-impact is adequately and comprehensively addressed. Our bill proposes that more accountable and reliable means be utilized on the part of the Federal Government to help Guam, the State of Hawaii, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa, recoup the costs of providing critical education, medical and other social services for citizens of the Freely Associated States who migrate to our islands. Our bill proposes to utilize Medicaid to reimburse the costs of medical services furnished to FAS citizens. Clearly, Medicaid is a preferred option as it is an existing means-tested program with its own accountability controls and eligibility standards. Our bill would also grant FAS citizens eligibility for food stamps. Additionally, our bill proposes to extend authority for grants to the governments of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Republic of Palau, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the State of Hawaii, to control and prevent the spread of communicable diseases. Current law simply authorizes this assistance for the Federated States of Micronesia. The bill also proposes to extend referral authority for medical facilities of the Department of Defense to the Republic of Palau, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the State of Hawaii. Current law restricts referral authority to the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Lastly, our bill would make available to the governments of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau funds needed to pay obligations incurred for the use of medical facilities in the United States prior to

October 1, 2003. Under current law, such authorization applies to debt accrued before September 1, 1985.

The governments of Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the State of Hawaii, have provided health, educational, and other social services to the citizens of these Freely Associated States in good faith with the expectation that such incurred costs would be reimbursed by the United States Government. We have before us an opportunity to address this most important issue within the context of the reauthorization of the Compacts of Free Association. It is my sincere desire to work with my colleagues to ensure that the provisions proposed by this bill are seriously considered in the reauthorization process.

REMOVAL OF NAME AS A
COSPONSOR OF H.R. 20

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove my name as a cosponsor of H.R. 20. While the bill's stated purpose is to authorize appropriations for state water revolving funds (which I fully support), I regret that it has been transformed into an attempt to expand the Davis-Bacon Act.

I believe that adding Davis-Bacon to this important debate is entirely inappropriate. The fact that the two debates have become inextricably linked is irresponsible and unfair to Americans who rely on Congress to act to ensure their water is clean and safe.

In my state of California, the reauthorization of this program would translate into over \$1 billion in additional funds to address the state's clean water needs. As such, I remain steadfast in my commitment to the passage of a water infrastructure bill this year.

INTRODUCING THE GREAT LAKES
RESTORATION FINANCING ACT
OF 2003

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, today along with Congressman REYNOLDS and a bipartisan coalition of members from the Great Lakes states, I am proud to introduce the Great Lakes Restoration Financing Act of 2003.

Holding one-fifth of the world's fresh surface water supply and nine-tenths of the U.S. supply, the Great Lakes and their connecting channels form the largest freshwater system on Earth. Thirty years after passage of the U.S. Clean Water Act, Great Lakes water quality has improved, but the Lakes remain unhealthy for wildlife and people and there is clear and convincing evidence that the ecosystem is deteriorating.

For example, bacteria from sewage overflows led to a record 897 beach closings in 2002 on Lake Michigan alone. Additionally, twenty percent of the Great Lakes shoreline

contains polluted sediments. Further, state and local authorities have issued more than 1,500 fish consumption advisories in the Great Lakes.

Clearly in crisis, the Great Lakes are the source of drinking water for 28 million people. The Everglades, the source of freshwater for much of the state of Florida, faced a similar threat in the mid-1990's. Congress responded with the creation of a massive restoration effort. Building on that successful national model, the Great Lakes Restoration Fund would establish a funding source for Lakes restoration and revitalization based upon President Bush's Great Lakes plan.

Following the President's "Great Lakes Strategy 2002" as its guide, the Great Lakes Restoration Fund would provide states with significant funds for Lakes restoration. Specifically, the Fund would ensure the economic and ecologic sustainability of the Lakes, clean up toxic hot spots, combat invasive species, control pollution from urban and agricultural runoff, restore and conserve wetlands and critical coastal habitat, and increase public education of Great Lakes issues.

The United States is blessed with tremendous natural resources. The Great Lakes undoubtedly rank among the most treasured of these resources, but if this body allows them to deteriorate further—if we can no longer drink the water, and no longer swim at our beaches—we will have failed American families.

Mr. Speaker, we refuse to let this happen. This bill will begin to heal the damage done over the years. I strongly encourage my colleagues to support us in this important endeavor by cosponsoring the Great Lakes Restoration Financing Act of 2003.

TRIBUTE TO NOEL HARLAN

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to stand before this body of Congress and this nation today to pay tribute to a dedicated educator from my district. Noel Harlan of Alamosa, Colorado is a role model for his students both in and out of the classroom. Noel, a teacher and bus driver in the Alamosa School District, is this year's recipient of the Driver of the Year Award given by the Colorado State Pupil Transportation Association. I join with my colleagues in offering him our congratulations.

Noel began working for the Alamosa school district in 1965 and soon found that working for a small school provided him the opportunity to expand his duties. While primarily a science teacher, he often taught other subjects, such as English Literature and Archaeology. Noel enjoyed working with children, so when a position as the school's bus driver became available he seized the opportunity. The new job provided Noel with extra income, as well as increased interaction with his students. Noel excelled behind the wheel, driving over 750,000 miles without an accident. With enthusiasm and diligence, Noel helped the morning commute become an enjoyable, safe ride.

Mr. Speaker, Noel Harlan's commitment to the students of Alamosa is certainly deserving

of praise before this body of Congress and this nation. I am proud knowing that Noel has had an impact on so many of today's youth and I wish him many more years of safe driving and teaching. Thank you, Noel, for the service that you have provided to our community.

RECOGNIZING DR. KRISHNA
REDDY

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a great community leader and President of the Indian American Friendship Council, Dr. Krishna Reddy, for his commitment to the advancement of the U.S.-India relationship and the Indian-American community.

Dr. Reddy has a remarkable record of advocating on behalf of the Indian-American community. As Founder and President of the Indian American Friendship Council, Dr. Reddy has demonstrated his tremendous dedication to improving U.S.-India relations. His expertise and service has undoubtedly led to increased dialogue and solidarity between these two democracies.

Dr. Reddy's commitment to engaging the Indian-American community in the political process and ensuring that Indian-Americans have a voice in our government is also commendable. His organized efforts have helped educate Congress about issues important to India and the Indian-American community and fostered relationships between Members of Congress and Indian-Americans nationwide.

It is a great honor to pay tribute to Dr. Krishna Reddy and the Indian American Friendship Council.

TRIBUTE TO GENE RIZZI

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Gene Rizzi and thank him for his many contributions to Pueblo, Colorado. Gene has spent over 33 years helping grow and improve Lake Pueblo and its facilities as a member of the Colorado Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. As he plans his retirement, I am honored to recognize Gene and his many contributions before this body of Congress today.

Gene began his service at Lake Pueblo in 1977 when the lake first opened. As Assistant Park Manager, he has helped improve the facilities at the lake, including the creation of a new swimming beach and a variety of campgrounds. His hard work has helped make Lake Pueblo a fun, safe place to enjoy the outdoors. His co-workers note that Gene will do whatever it takes to make the park work most effectively. While at Lake Pueblo, Gene has done everything from rescuing boats to fighting fires. His hard work and dedication has made Gene one of the many exemplary employees of the Colorado Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, one whose impact will forever show in the operation of Lake Pueblo.

July 14, 2003

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — *Extensions of Remarks*

E1477

Mr. Speaker, Gene Rizzi has spent his life giving back to others by wholeheartedly embracing public service. I am happy knowing that after his 33 years of service in recreation, Gene will finally be able to relax and enjoy retirement himself. Thank you, Gene, for your hard work and dedication to Pueblo. I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, July 15, 2003 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 16

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine proposed legislation to make permanent the moratorium on taxes on Internet access.

SR-253

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Oceans, Fisheries and Coast Guard Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

SR-428A

10 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold oversight hearings to examine the semi-annual monetary policy report of the Federal Reserve System.

SD-538

Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business; to be followed by joint hearings with the House Committee on Resources to examine S. 556, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend that Act.

SD-106

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management, the Federal Workforce, and the District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the recent General Accounting Office report entitled: "An Overall Strategy and Indicators for Measuring Progress Are Needed to Better Achieve Restoration Goals", focusing on the ramifications of an uncoordinated Great Lakes restoration strategy, current management of various environmental programs, and possible next steps to improve the management of Great Lakes programs.

SD-342

11 a.m.

Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

Business meeting to markup proposed legislation making appropriations for energy and water development programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004.

SD-138

2:30 p.m.

Judiciary

Antitrust, Competition Policy and Consumer Rights Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine competition in the marketplace in relation to hospital group purchasing.

SD-226

Intelligence

To hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters.

SH-216

JULY 17

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SR-253

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine the importation of exotic species and the impact on public health and safety.

SD-406

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine benefits for U.S. victims of international terrorism.

SD-419

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings to examine certain situations where parents must relinquish custody in order to secure mental health services for their children.

SD-342

Judiciary

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

10 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine regulatory oversight of government sponsored enterprise accounting practices.

SD-538

Energy and Natural Resources

To resume hearings to examine the improved understanding of the governance of the Department of Energy laboratories.

SD-366

Finance

To hold hearings to examine nursing home quality.

SD-215

JULY 18

9:30 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Steven M. Colloton, of Iowa, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit, Henry F. Floyd, to be United States District Judge for the District of South Carolina, H. Brent McKnight, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina, R. David Proctor, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama, and Rene Acosta, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice.

SD-226

JULY 21

2 p.m.

Governmental Affairs

Financial Management, the Budget, and International Security Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the risks and benefits to consumers related to government sponsored enterprises.

SD-342

JULY 22

10 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine S. 1314, to expedite procedures for hazardous fuels reduction activities on National Forest System lands established from the public domain and other public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, to improve the health of National Forest System lands established from the public domain and other public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, and H.R. 1904, to improve the capacity of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to plan and conduct hazardous fuels reduction projects on National Forest System lands and Bureau of Land Management lands aimed at protecting communities, watersheds, and certain other at-risk lands from catastrophic wildfire, to enhance efforts to protect watersheds and address threats to forest and rangeland health, including catastrophic wildfire, across the landscape; to examine the impacts of insects, disease, weather-related damage, and fires on public and private forest lands. Processes for implementing forest health and hazardous fuels reduction projects on public and private lands, and processes for implementing forest health and hazardous fuels reduction projects will also be discussed.

Room to be announced

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To hold hearings to examine proposed legislation authorizing funds for Head Start, focusing on programs to prepare children to succeed in school and in life.

SD-430

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine bankruptcy and competition issues in relation to the WorldCom Case.

SD-226

JULY 23

10 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings to examine S. 556, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend that Act.

SR-485

Judiciary

To hold oversight hearings to examine certain pending matters.

SD-226

Judiciary

To resume oversight hearings on the federal sentencing guidelines of the U.S. Sentencing Commission.

SD-226

JULY 24

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

National Parks Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to examine the competitive sourcing effort within the National Park Service.

SD-366

JULY 30

10 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings to examine S. 578, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to include Indian tribes among the entities consulted with respect to activities carried out by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

SR-485

SEPTEMBER 16

CANCELLATIONS

POSTPONEMENTS

10 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to receive the legislative presentation of The American Legion.

SH-216

JULY 16

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Suede G. Kelly, of New Mexico, to be a Member of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

SD-366

10 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold oversight hearings on the federal sentencing guidelines of the U.S. Sentencing Commission.

SD-226

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Business meeting to markup the proposed Patient Safety and Quality Improvement Act of 2003.

SD-430